The DAILY COMMERCIAL, publish by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue,
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Telegraphic Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1876. NO. 270.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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FIRST EDITION.

WHEELER SPEAKS.

Letter of Acceptance of Hon. W. A. Wheeler.

A Fitting Supplement to Governor Hayes' Paper.

MALONE, July 15, 1876.

To Hon. Edward McPherson and others, of the Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN—I received, on the 6th instant, your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th inst., for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of the Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the convention.

A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the convention which inspires my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler, and in the interest of the whole country.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the convention, I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has entrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights." This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebreaks of Louisiana, as on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed in the minority report of the committee of the United States House of Representatives on Southern affairs. Those views remain unchanged and were thus expressed:

"We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are in the brief period of ten or fifteen years to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting for which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance, and we will have to be relieved by the temperate, fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensible agencies in this direction, will be the diffusion of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana, in which there is not a solitary school house, is full of suggestion. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just cause for discontent to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country are problems addressed themselves to our best and wisest statesmen. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice with all others. Give them to the fullest extent every blessing which the Government confers upon the most favored, and they have no just cause for complaint, and then hold them by every necessary means to an exact, rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the Constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging."

THE PUBLIC FAITH.

The just obligations of public creditors created when the Government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation, guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto and confirmatory thereof. In my judgment the pledge of Congress of January 14, 1875, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin is the plighted faith of the nation, and national honor, simple honesty and justice to the people demand permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In our system of government intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot, hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control.

ECONOMY.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts and not for private advantage.

MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full practical effect is the work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that under God it is to that party that we are indebted in this centennial year of our existence for a preserved, unbroken Union; for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our broad dominions, and that the emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the Republic as the symbol of the fulfilled declaration that "all men are created free and equal," and the guaranty of their own equality under the law with the most highly favored citizen of the land.

To the intelligence and conscience of all who desire good government, good will, good money and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of imperfections and shortcomings of human organization, yet with the honest purpose of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submit its claims for the continued support of the American people.

Respectfully,

[Signed.] WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The steamer Baltic was burned on her trip up the Hudson river on Wednesday night. Loss $60,000. No lives lost.

The loss by fire at Barton's Landing, Vermont, on Wednesday morning, was $60,000; insurance, $35,000.

Freeman Clark's stone building, in Rochester, N. Y., occupied as a sash and blind factory and planing mill, was burned Wednesday afternoon. Loss on building and contents, $50,000; insurance trifling.

John R. Marks, workman, was burned to death, and a fireman seriously injured by the fall of a ladder.

About 4:40 yesterday afternoon the lightning struck two large iron tanks at Dilks station, Butler county, Pa., and set the oil on fire. The tanks have each a capacity of 22,000 barrels, and were both full. They were owned by M. Brownson, of Titusville. The oil was still burning at midnight.

Hot Weather in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—After a few days of comparatively moderate weather, the heated term has recommenced as severely as ever. At nine o'clock this morning the mercury stood at ninety-four degrees in the shade, and at one o'clock this afternoon at one hundred degrees in the shade. There have been many cases of prostration from heat to-day, and several of them have resulted fatally. There has been no day since the latter part of June when the thermometer has not risen above ninety-two degrees.

Accident to an Odd Fellows' Excursion.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The *Times'* special says a train of three cars of an Odd Fellows' excursion from Newark to Yellow Springs, Ohio, collided with a hand-car near Columbus, this morning, and ran off down a bank thirty feet. David Reynolds, fireman, was killed; James Freeman, engineer, fatally injured; J. C. Taylor, of Columbus, injured internally. Several others bruised, not seriously, however.

James Freeman, the engineer who was injured in the railroad accident between this city and Newark to-day, has since died.

Forty of the crew of the English gunboat Thunderer were killed by the recent explosion, or have since died from the effects of it.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1876.

SENATE.

Judge BLACK announced that Mr. Carpenter was too sick to be present, and as it was necessary for counsel to hear the argument he was to answer, he asked that an order be made that Mr. Blair be heard, as arranged with the managers, and that after he had made his opening argument the court adjourn until to-morrow, when the managers would be heard.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the order was laid on the table.

Pending a discussion of the House bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands, in Kansas, to actual settlers, the morning hour expired.

Mr. PATTERSON submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information he may have in regard to the recent slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina. Agreed to.

Soon afterward the consideration of the articles of impeachment were resumed.

Mr. BLAIR, of counsel, opened the argument for the defense, holding that the impeachment should be dismissed on the ground that more than one-third of the Senate had voted against it. He could not account for the persistency of this prosecution, unless the managers expected Senators who voted against jurisdiction would stultify themselves and vote for conviction now.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought such language toward Senators was very harsh.

Mr. BLAIR explained that he did not mean to be personal toward Senators; he only spoke of the action of the managers as having an appearance that they expected Senators would stultify themselves by voting the conviction of the defendant. He then reviewed the articles of impeachment *seriatim*.

In conclusion, Mr. BLAIR again argued that his client should be dismissed, because there was not a legal two-thirds vote of the Senate asserting jurisdiction.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted two questions which he said he would like to hear discussed by counsel: First, was a Senator dissenting on the question of jurisdiction not bound by the majority, just as a dissenting judge on the Supreme Court bench was bound by the majority? and second, what was meant by the term "conviction" in the Constitution—whether there could be conviction without disqualification to hold office?

Mr. BLAIR replied that a Senator voting in the minority was not bound by the majority, and quoted from 12th Peters in support of his argument. In regard to the second question, he expressed the opinion that there could be conviction without disqualification to hold office, though he had not examined into the matter.

After some discussion as to whether a manager should go on with the argument on the side of the prosecution to-day, in the absence of Mr. Carpenter, who was to reply, the Senate, sitting as a court, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, took a recess for ten minutes. Upon reassuming the impeachment proceedings were suspended temporarily and legislative business resumed.

Mr. LYNDOM introduced a bill to continue for ten days from date the provisions of the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government. Passed.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill authorizing the Congressional Printer to continue the public printing for a period of ten days in advance of the regular appropriation. Passed.

The impeachment trial was then resumed, and it was announced that Manager Lapham, who had been assigned to open for the prosecution, was sick and to open on to-day. His place was taken by Manager LYNDE, who commented on the effect of the vote of less than two-thirds of the Senate in favor of jurisdiction, and argued that in the impeachment of Judge Barnard various Senators who voted against jurisdiction voted in the end for conviction. The question of jurisdiction in this case had been decided according to law, and as binding upon all Senators. He quoted from numerous legal authorities in support of his views, and when he concluded the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned until to-morrow.

Legislative business was resumed, and a message was received from the House, announcing the passage by that body of a bill to continue the appropriations temporarily for the expenditures of the Government until July 31st. The Senate concurred therein.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for the protection the Texas frontier passed after the rejection of the second section by a vote of yeas 89, nays 96. The following is the text of the bill:

That for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the country between the Rio Grande and Nueces river in the State of Texas, from cattle thieves, robbers and marauders from the Mexican side of the river, the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized and required to station and keep on the Rio Grande river from the mouth of the river to Fort Duncan and above, if necessary, two regiments of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to said regiments so as to fill each troop to the number of 100 privates, and they shall be kept up to that strength as long as they shall be required in that service.

Mr. RANDALL made a conference report on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, and explained it. He said the estimates submitted by the departments amounted to over $32,000,000; that the bill as originally reported by the Committee on Appropriations amounted to $14,626,981; that as it passed the House it appropriated $18,857,326, with unexpended balances of $2,031,000, at the latest estimate, increased it by $5 068,390; that in conferees of the Senate yielded to the amount of $4,153,225, and the House $921,134; the bill now appropriated $16,357,965, against $26,644,350 in the like bill last year, a saving of $10,286,442. He regretted the statement made in the Senate that these large reductions would have to be met by a deficiency bill next session, and he warned executive officers from being induced by such statements to make expenditures and incur liabilities beyond the sums appropriated in the bill. He felt that under this bill no department of the Government would be crippled, and he declared that the next House would discountance any deficiency bill.

Mr. HALE, the Republican member of the Conference Committee, did not agree with Mr. Randall that there would be no deficiency bill requisite next session. Even the incidental expenses of the House itself will result in deficiencies.

After a long discussion the report was adopted. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $7,000 for the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Chinese Immigration. Passed. Also a bill extending to the Committee on the Question of

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876.

THE total exports of produce from New York, since January 1st, this year, up to Wednesday, were $142,801,288, against $138,150,630 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $163,943,315 in 1874.

IT IS reported that MORROW B. LOWRY will be an independent candidate for Senate, in the Erie district, against BUTTERFIELD. We congratulate BUTTERFIELD on his luck. LOWRY is, to his county, as great a fraud as old TILDEN is to the country.

A HEARTY condemnation of the perpetrators of the Hamburg massacre by the Democratic organ in this city might possibly help the prospects of its party more than its brutal jokes over "the bloody shirt" is likely to do. It would certainly be much more to its credit.

THE fast mail trains will be discontinued in this country to-morrow, thanks to our "reform" Democratic Congress. Similar trains have just been introduced in Great Britain. On the first of this month the people of Aberdeen, Scotland, 540 miles from London, were for the first time able to read the metropolitan papers of that morning on the same day.

ELSEWHERE we print Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER'S formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice President of the United States. It is a strong, straightforward, ringing letter, and breathes the spirit of justice, liberality and progress throughout. In saying that it forms a fit companion piece to the letter of Governor HAYES, we award it the highest praise which it is in our power to give.

A CONSIDERABLE decrease in pauperism is reported in England and Wales. The number of paupers in receipt of relief from the rates in those countries at the end of April was 672,987, which is less by 62,547, or 8.5 per cent., than at the corresponding period of last year. The out-door paupers in Wales show a decrease of over 18,000, owing to the cessation of the dispute in the coal and iron trades—a fact which points its own moral.

"MISSISSIPPI and Louisiana have been, in effect, ordered to vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Troops to inforce the order are scattered around in disgusting abundance, too."—*New York Express.*

Both of these States are thoroughly Republican; the former, upon a fair vote, by fully 30,000 majority, and the latter by not less than 20,000. The vicious uneasiness of the Democrats proves their malign intent. "Suspicion," it is written, "always haunts the guilty mind; the thief doth fear each bush an officer."

THE disappearance of the Democratic Treasurer of Washington county, Wisconsin, minus $50,000, is another illustration of the value of the Democratic party as an agent of "reform." His disappearance can be accounted for by supposing that he has gone to Albany to insist that TILDEN shall push the "reform" issue to the utmost in his letter of acceptance. TILDEN can do the lecturing, and the runaway theft can serve as a frightful illustration of the corruption prevailing in the Democratic ranks.

THE Reformed Episcopal Church has attained marked growth and progress during the brief period of its existence. The church was organized in December, 1873, and hence is only a little more than two and a half years old; yet at the present date there are upwards of sixty ministers, with fifty congregations, besides those already formed or in process of formation. Thirty-four congregations contain 2,311 families and 3,549 communicants, 4,905 Sunday school children, over 190 Sunday school teachers, and they have collected for various purposes during the year ending May 1 the sum of $151,131.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes Governor CHAMBERLAIN'S excellent letter on the Hamburg massacre and says:

Assuming this statement to be true, and it bears all the appearance of truth, the act of murder and disobedience of the law was most wanton, cruel and barbarous. The original occurrence, which gave the pretext for opposition to the militia was trivial, and the two white men who figured in that appear to have been churlishly offensive and mulishly obstinate, while the blacks were yielding and unwilling only in their course. But this "provocation" was manifestly a pretense. There are no more fit words to characterize the shooting down of surrendered and disarming citizens in cold blood than those used by Governor CHAMBERLAIN. The act is inhuman and barbarous, and a darker picture than the slaughter of CUSTER and his soldiers, by Indians were killing and mutilating their enemies. There should be no rest for the leaders and active participans in this affair until they are all brought to justice.

THE Democratic House will, it is said, adopt a resolution before adjournment authorizing a commission to inquire into the political condition of the South, with power to act during the recess of Congress. The State of Texas, where for some years the Democrats have held unchecked sway, will of course be embraced in the investigation. Here is what the San Antonio *Herald*, one of the leading Democratic organs of the State, says of its condition under Democratic rule:

In our Legislature the characteristic features are waste and extravagance. Offices are multiplied, salaries increased and the people's domain squandered in the most reckless manner; but the sacred trust—the school fund, amounting to $8,000,000—committed to their fiduciary care, is also violently seized and appropriated to the payment of mileage and *per diem*. Our State governments is a curse and our laws are a mockery. By the apathy of the State government anarchy prevails and lawlessness and crime abound. The people must act in their own defense. The Governor and Legislature will not.

JUST now our citizens are in receipt of franked mail matter covering a speech of the Hon. J. H. HOPKINS, designed for this market. It is stated that "the House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering the joint resolution reported from the select committee on the *Texas Border Troubles*," Mr. HOPKINS said, etc. Then follows his speech on "*Protection to American Industries.*" It would be difficult for the ordinary mind to perceive the connection between the matter under consideration by the House and the topic upon which Mr. HOPKINS spoke. Possibly the marauding Mexicans, who are the direct cause of the Texas border troubles, will read Mr. H's speech with curiosity not unmixed with amazement. They will fail to see, we are afraid, what the honorable gentleman is driving at. It is not improbable that when the tariff is really under discussion, and something tangible is proposed, the gentleman will speak upon the life and character of SITTING BULL or the Texas border troubles.

THE New York *Evening Post* prints a letter on the subject of the Turkish situation, which is of more than ordinary interest, since it is written by an American gentleman of high culture and ability, who, the *Post* says, has lived for several years in the Turkish Empire, and who has had unusually good opportunities to learn not only the facts of Turkish misrule, but also the opinions, the feelings, the hopes and the fears of the Christian inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire. The gist of his communication is to the effect that armed intervention on the part of some Christian government or governments is the only possible method of bringing about a better state of things in Turkey. She is utterly incapable of self-reform. The talk about a representative government, liberty, equality and fraternity from Turkish sources and as a plan of Turkish self-regeneration is, he maintains, the purest nonsense. No one who has any acquaintance with the conflict of races and religious sects, the bitter and deadly mutual predjudices and suspicions of the populace, the ignorance and fanaticism of the various religious elements, the dearth of able men in the empire, and above all the hopeless incapacity of the Turkish governing classes for even comprehending, to say nothing of organizing and executing such a complicated and difficult task as the project indicates, can for a moment hope for its success. The letter is the first published expression in this country of the views and feelings of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

COLONEL HIGGINSON calls attention to the fact that, in the Hamburg massacre, after the captured militiamen had been shot down, the colored magistrate before whom the case had been brought was compelled to flee for his life, and his house was sacked. Yet all accounts agree in saying that his only share in the affair had consisted in an endeavor to keep the peace, he having gone so far as to advise the colored militiamen to give up their arms to him. That he should have been included in the general brutality shows the bitter hostility of race in which the whole affair originated. Colonel HIGGINSON adds:

Of all the Southern outrages since the war, there is no one more sure to have an important influences than this Hamburg atrocity. There is no conflict of testimony about it. It occurred in broad day, was utterly unprovoked, was attended by peculiar circumstances of barbarism, and included the armed invasion of a neighboring State. For one, I have been trying hard to convince myself that the Southern whites had accepted the results of the war, and that other questions might now come uppermost. So far from being a bigoted Republican, I took part in the "Fifth Avenue Political Conference," and should certainly have refused to support the Republican nominee had he not commanded my confidence. As it is, I am more than ever grateful for the influences which secured the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Of what use are all our efforts to lay aside the issues of the war, if they are still to be kept alive by our white fellow-citizens of the South? The spirit that sends armed men across the South Carolina border to-day may just as easily send them across the Pennsylvania border next year, if it secures the aid of a Democratic national administration. For one, I do not propose to acquiesce in this.

A BOGUS TARIFF SPEECH.

Mr. HOPKINS is circulating a speech, purporting to have been made by him on the tariff. The probability is that it never was delivered in the House, as no mention of it was made in the telegraphic reports, and that he simply obtained leave to print it. In any event, as the tariff has not in any way been before Congress at this session, the speech is entirely for buncombe. The idea of addressing it to the House, which has not had the tariff before it, is preposterous and ridiculous in the highest degree.

That Mr. HOPKINS should desire to appear before his constituents as a tariff man is natural; for, although he is in most respects a sensible man, he is fool enough to believe that he can again induce his constituency to trust him. He promised the people two years ago that he would stand by a protective tariff; and now that Congress has been in session for eight months without having taken any action on that question, it behooved this political adventurer to show that he was true to his pledges, and he does so by injecting a tariff speech into a debate on the Texas border raids, with which the tariff has no possible connection. He estimates the intelligence of his constituents at a very low rate if he thinks he can palm off this attempt at a useless speech as a redemption of his pledges.

Mr. HOPKINS, at the opening of the session, voted for Mr. KERR for Speaker, who, he well knew, was a free trade man; and he voted for him knowing that Mr. KERR would constitute the Committee on Ways and Means in such a way as to make sure that a free trade tariff would be reported by it, if it got the opportunity. That such a tariff *was* framed by that committee is known to every one; and that it would have been reported and passed long ere this, but for the filibustering of the Republican Presidential election is well understood by Mr. HOPKINS. That such a condition of affairs was either possible or probable was due to the votes of Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN, who both voted for KERR with a full knowledge of the fact that he would appoint a free trade Committee on Ways and Means.

We submit, therefore, that a tariff speech made upon the Texas border troubles, is not just the thing, under the circumstances. It cannot atone for the breach of faith made in voting for KERR, and it cannot prevent a revision of the tariff, because the dominant party in the House is afraid to undertake it. If the speech was ever made, which we very much doubt, it was made to deceive, and was intended to mislead the people of the Twenty-second district into the ridiculous belief that their accidental Congressman was serving them in the most effectual manner.

Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN completely blocked their own way when they helped to organize the House in the free trade interest. They did it knowingly and they did it purposely. They must, of course, preserve the *semblance* of keeping their pledges; but they took good care to tie their own hands and render themselves powerless from the start. A tariff speech to a free trade House must be, under any circumstances, a mockery; but to thrust it into the *Record* as having been made to a House that was discussing the Texas and South Carolina troubles was adding a refined insult to a very palpable injury.

The tariff pledges of Messrs. COCHRAN and HOPKINS must have, in their eyes, a very exalted value; and we beg to remind the latter that an audience to carry them out, in some practical way, would be much more acceptable than a dumbombe speech without object or purpose, and also to remind the former that they will not serve like charity, to cover a multitude of sins. They will not, for instance, justify his vote for KERR, nor will they, in any possible way, vindicate his terrible anxiety, as evinced in the debate of the 15th, to draw out the name of the writer of the letter which Mr. SMALLS had read in the previous discussion. Mr. SMALLS very properly denounced the call for the writer's name as a scheme to put that writer up as the target for proslavery bullets, and, notwithstanding that denunciation, Mr. COCHRAN persisted in calling for a name the surrender of which would certainly expose the owner of it to the bullet or the knife of some Democratic assassin. No amount of tariff pledges will palliate so gross an offense as *that*; nor will they justify our Representative in pretending to make a speech on the tariff when he tariff was not under consideration.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* is gifted with some sense, and has faith enough in the future to talk in this way:

The old South was slaveholding, aristocratic and Democratic. Most of the fights of secession: the new South has abandoned all those principles and practices, together with their associations.

This is true, beyond doubt, of the *Picayune*, and of those who rally around it as "the new South;" but, while we wish that this "new South" embraced the whole Southern section, we confess to an inability to find any evidence of it beyond a few isolated cases such as the *Picayune* itself affords. That there is a "new South," and that it will one day assert itself with power and vigor, we firmly believe; but, for the present, the "old South" is predominant everywhere throughout the old slave States. The old slaveholding, aristocratic, secession spirit prevails from Delaware to Texas, and is the spirit which will animate the fight in the present Presidential campaign. General M. C. BUTLER, the butcher of Hamburg, is a son of the BUTLER who insulted SUMNER in the United States Senate, and a relative of the bully BROOKS who struck SUMNER down. He inherits his hostility to the Government, and the fight of the father is thus handed down to the son. He is, to all appearance, a fair representative of the "old South," and judging from the manner in which the politicians gather around his bloody banner, this red-handed murderer is, to day, the foremost man in all that redeem and the chosen leader of the skulking hands who bring the whole South into deserved contempt.

It is a matter of rejoicing that there *is* a "new South" springing up that will at some time redeem that section from its reproach; and it is to be hoped that it will grow rapidly. But, for the present, it is powerless. It is a nucleus around which a better sentiment can gather; but it is nothing more, as yet. We hail the dawn of a better feeling and the beginning of a new departure; but until the Southern "beast BUTLER" is hung, the Ku-Klux and White Leagues suppressed, and the murderers of HOWARD punished, the "new South" must be regarded as a mere sentiment, just beginning to develop itself, and powerless in controlling results.

NO "CONFERENCE" was had between HAYES and WHEELER before their respective letters of acceptance were published, none being necessary, since honesty and sincerity are always, at heart, one. The people will not be slow to mark the contrast between this single-minded frankness and the cowardly duplex duplicity of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, each of whom as yet continues to let "I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat in the adage."

It is generally conceded that Tilden is going to make this one of the most corrupt campaigns which has ever cursed the country. In the great, populous centers, the very air is already whistling with corruption; and Sam Tilden is at the bottom of it all. The little demagogue has a skin as thick as an alligator, and the most unblushing cheek that ever graced any pretender. He imagines that the charge of corruption pouring in against him from every quarter will be of no consequence in the estimation of the masses, as disqualifying him as a proper candidate. But he will discover before next November that the people are not as thoroughly rotten as he supposes, and that they will insist that their candidates for the Presidency shall at least have the name of common honesty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Post* has another bad attack of ringworm.

Did you ever read WHITTIER'S "Snow Bound?"

Wanted: a job to shovel snow off the city pavements.

A street pavement of pig iron is soon to be tried in Paris.

The motto of the watering place girls is to "Let no single man escape."

The grain crop of Texas is so large that there is no market for it at home.

There was a snow storm in the Sierra Nevada Mountains July 4. How tantalizing.

The petroleum export business is very active and will continue so until September.

Cleanliness is next to godliness. But our Street Commissioners do not seem to bear this in mind.

General Sheridan has been made President of the Custer National Monument Association.

Now do modern Christians, like the ancient Hebrews, enjoy their pillow of fire by night.

The mercury has been having a high old time recently, and it is about time that it tumbled to itself.

In the absence of beetling cliffs, the beach at Coney Island is thickly strewn with Colorado potato beetles.

There sre excellent reasons for believing that the supply of warm weather this year will be fully equal to the demand.

The introduction of white campaign neckties, with the names of candidates printed thereon, is the latest enterprise.

Over a thousand miners are on their way to the Cassear mines in Alaska, where there is probably more gold than in the Black Hills.

A fact with a moral. Such of the small country hotels as have had the good sense to bring their prices down to suit the times are now full.

Coincidence of ideas. "Doff thine Ionian crown!" says Bayard Taylor in his Centennial ode. "Shoot the hat!" says the street Arab.

Under the influence of Democratic "reform," the income of the Texas State government is nearly half a million less than its expenditures.

Our Democratic contemporaries are not naturally as cross as they appear. It is the acid in their lemonade, this hot weather, that sours them.

The receipts show that 766,921 deadheads have visited the Centennial Exposition. Of this monstrous number, however, only some 200 were journalists.

Infection by mail. An Indiana lady sent a letter to her brother in California, telling him that the family had small-pox, and in a few days he had it, too.

The Centennial dairy furnishes daily to hungry and thirsty pilgrims from 1,500 to 1,800 quarts of milk, about 800 loaves of bread and from 1,000 to 1,500 rolls.

The Swedes invite their fellow-countrymen to join them at Philadelphia on the 26th of August in celebrating the 400th anniversary of the founding of their nation.

Four hundred more Mennonites landed at New York on Tuesday, and left at once for the West. They are a thrifty, farming people, and a positive gain to the country.

This is the season when the law limiting the number of passengers on steamboats is persistently violated, to the constant endangering of hundreds and thousands of lives.

General Spinner is in Washington, and it is rumored that he is there to accept a position in the Treasury Department. If he does, the country will be the benefited party.

Time's changes. In 1807, while Lewis and Clark were crossing the Rocky Mountains, a number of Indians followed them for several days in order to restore some articles that they had lost.

The hospitals of New York are being very severely tested, but are proving equal to the emergency. In this respect at least that city is nobly provided, no matter what it may be in other respects.

The export business of Boston, last week, exceeded any previous one in the history of the trade. The total value of exports since January 1 are fully $4,220,000 in excess of the same period last year.

The largest negative ever produced by means of photography was recently exhibited in San Francisco. It was three feet long and two feet wide, and the perfected apparatus cost the inventor over $12,000.

Free school leagues are being formed in various parts of the Eastern States. They have as their one principle the maintenance of our school system just as it is, independent entirely of all sectarian influence.

Two thousand boys in line waiting their turn at the free baths is a spectacle that peaks well for the coming generation. It is occurring almost daily in New York city. There is hope for the cleanliness of the coming man.

Late experiments have shown that the flowers of the violet and iris may be made to yield a very fine blue color, which is so sensitive to exterior influences as to render it of considerable value to the analytical chemist.

Some tourists found a spot in the Catskill Mountains, a few days ago, where it was so cold that their breath became frosted, and a chunk of ice as big as an ordinary hat was chipped away from a large mass in the chasm.

Interesting facts. The English banks, apart from the Bank of England, are 345 in number; 226 are private and 118 joint stock. Just half the private banks issue notes and fifty-four of the joint stock, making 167 issuing notes out of 345. Of those issuing, 153 are country banks and the rest London.

Winslow, the Boston forger, is writing his autobiography. It will be in three parts; the first covering the period from the time he was twelve years old up to the time he began his irregularities, the second covering the period of his irregularities, and the third giving an account of his flight, capture and confinement.

The new edition of Appleton's *American Cyclopedia*, according to the New York *Evening Post*, engaged the services of two editors in chief, six associate editors, seventy-five reviewers, and more than five hundred contributors, occupied three years in preparation, even before completion secured 45,000 subscribers, and returned to its publishers more than $4,000,000, while the last volume was still in press.

PERSONAL.

There are two Sitting Bulls. The other is a peaceful Ogallala, who is content with one scalp—his own.

PIUS IX. has a bonanza in the Italian Treasury. The annual sums allowed him by the Government have, it is said, so accumulated that they now amount to $3,870,000.

Colonel W. S. Gridley, of Jackson, Mich., is preparing a history for the Centennial of all the persons born in the United States during or before the year 1776, who lived to reach the age of 100 years.

Speaker Blaine is improving. Wednesday afternoon he walked through his garden, and seemed quite hopeful. To day or to morrow he will take a run up the coast, and will probably stop at St. John's for a few weeks.

It is said that a New York clergyman hired Spurgeon, several years ago, to come to the United States and deliver a stipulated number of sermons. Admission fees were to be charged, and the profits equally divided. Spurgeon broke the contract but intends to come here next winter, and the New York clergymen mean to hold him to the bargain.

Colonel Higginson has Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, on the hip. The Governor told the Mount Holyoke girls that women never did anything in political economy; but Mr. Higginson cites Harriet Martineau, to whom, in 1832, the London *Spectator* awarded "the proud position of a national instructress on the topics of the country's most essential interests;" and further remarks that another woman, Mrs. Fawcett, furnishes a text book of political economy for Harvard College.

Grant said a rather good thing to John Kelly, of Tammany, the other day, when Kelly called upon him. Grant expressed himself as much pleased with Kelly's opposition to Tilden at St. Louis, and of the same opinion that Tilden was not the man. Kelly's great eyes opened wider, and he stammered out that he was glad the President approved of his actions. "Yes," said Grant, "but I suspect that you have changed your views since the nomination, while I have not." Kelly tells it as a good joke.

Mr. Pierrepont's was not the only exhibition of bad taste at the London Fourth of July dinner. Lord Mayor Cotton, who was very cockneyish and spoke all his r's like w's, said he never understood the meaning of the "stripes" on our flag, but supposed they were intended to represent the stripes of the lash on the back of the slave. "Oh! oh!" groaned his auditors, one of whom, more ready-witted than discreet, exclaiming: "You're mistaken. They are the lashes administered to England!" Here was bad taste answered by bad taste.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Developments on the Eastern Belt—Reports from the Various New Producing Wells and Dry Holes—State of the Trade.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, July 19, 1876.

For some time past considerable interest has attached to developments on what is known as the Eastern belt. Attention was first directed to it three or four months since, when much mystery enveloped operations in a drilling well owned by Howe & Karns, on the Riddle farm, located about a mile east of Karns City, and reported in the special correspondence of the COMMERCIAL at the time. Various rumors were in circulation as to the production of the new well, while its owners, in the meantime, secured a large amount of territory in the vicinity. The production of the well was in the neighborhood of forty barrels a day. On this belt is the new Christie & Sutton well, on the Washington Campbell farm, recently finished, which is doing about thirty barrels a day.

The new Sheidemantle well, on this property, has a daily average production in the neighborhood of forty barrels.

Development thus far indicates that the Eastern belt comprises a very narrow strip of territory.

Among recent strikes in this district none have been large, but the average yield of the new wells has been very similar to that of those which came in during the two months next preceding, about fifteen barrels per well.

On the D. Sheakley farm the new Kern & Co's. well is producing about thirty-five barrels a day.

The new Jennings well, on the Goldinger farm, has a daily average production of about forty barrels.

On the Matthew Story farm the new Vandergrift well is yielding between twenty and twenty-five barrels a day.

The Westerman well, on the Smith farm, has been completed and is producing about eight or ten barrels a day. The sand was of a peculiar character, consisting of shale and sand, without any show of oil, for a depth of about ten feet, and a hard white sand about twelve or fifteen feet thick, between which was a stratum of about two feet of sand of fair quality, which contained a good show of oil. This well opens up a limited amount of territory, which will probably be good for small producing wells.

On the Peter Duffy farm Marcus Brown-son's new well is doing in the neighborhood of fifty barrels a day.

The new Fletcher farm Brawley Bros.' new well is producing about twenty-five barrels daily.

The Hounlz well, on the Lay farm, is yielding daily between ten and twelve barrels.

On the Donnelly farm B. B. Campbell's new well is producing between forty-five and fifty barrels a day.

The new Meade well, on this tract, is yielding daily in the neighborhood of twelve barrels.

On the Hildebrand farm the new Birchfield well is producing between ten and twelve barrels at present.

On the J. S. Barnhart farm the new Prentice well was drilled to the third sand, but oil was not found in paying quantities it is being drilled further in search.

Several unsuccessful ventures have been added to the list thus far in the Butler district this month. Among them are the Hoffman well, on the Easterling farm, and the Overy well, on the Slater farm, both dry holes. These are of much interest to the trade, as serving to determine the limits of producing territory at a short distance south of St. Joe, in conjunction with other failures in their vicinity and still further south.

The outlook for the producing interest is very encouraging. The enormous overproduction of petroleum, succeeding the fourth sand excitement three years ago with its unprecedentedly large accumulation of stock, while, as a necessary consequence, depressing prices of oil at the wells to less than one-third the actual cost of its production, caused the staple commodity of the oil regions to find a ready market in every part in the world open to our commerce. The low prices of oil, while causing much distress and even disaster to many producers, have been the means of extensively advertising the cheapest and best oil illuminator yet discovered, and creating a demand for it which has heavily drained the stocks on hand. In the meantime it has conclusively proved that no territory have been made, but developments have rather served to define with more certainty the limits of that operated in previously with profit. The unprecedented number of new wells have been completed within the last sixty days, the daily average production of the entire oil region has but slightly increased.

Well organized bear movements have failed to break the market, but in the face of these influences have steadily advanced, ranging for the last three or four days from $2 20 to $2 25, which producers justly regard as a healthy advance from prices a year ago, ranging from seventy-five cents to eighty cents a barrel at the wells.

DOT.

THE MURDERS AT HAMBURG, S. C.

Attorney General Stone's Report—The Attack on the Colored Militia.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* prints the report made by Hon. William Stone, Attorney General of South Carolina, to Governor Chamberlain, giving a full statement of the murder of negroes by lawless white men at Hamburg. The most noteworthy points in the report are the statement that none of the negroes captured had arms in their hands; that the whites commenced firing; that John Swearingen, of Edgefield, had charge of the prisoners; that the primary object of the whites was to disarm the militia, and that the organization of General M. C. Butler as having been in command throughout. The same account as that already published of the origin of the difficulty is given. The report concludes as follows:

"It may be possible that a careful judicial investigation may show some slight errors in some of the minor details stated in this report; but, making due allowance for such errors, the facts show the demand on the militia to give up their arms was made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such demand, or to receive the arms had they been surrendered; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with this demand was without legal excuse or justification; and that after there had been some twenty or twenty-five persons captured and completely in the power of their captors, and without means of making further resistance, five of them were deliberately shot to death and three more severely wounded, and further approvers that, not content with thus satisfying their vengeance, many of the crowd added to their guilt the crime of robbery of defenceless people, as well as that prevented from arson by the efforts of their own leaders."

J. W. JONES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

One of the reformers lately nominated for Congress by the Democracy, is Randolph A. Shotwell, of Mechlenburg, North Carolina. This man was a leader of the famous Ku-Klux organization: was tried for his operations in carrying out the schemes of that band of outlaws; was proved guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for six years; was imprisoned at Albany, and was pardoned at the solicitation of one of his victims; returned to the State and resumed his political activity. That Shotwell is a "reformer" no one can doubt. He belongs to the same school as the South Carolina ruffian, "General" M. C. Butler, who planned the Hamburg massacre. If he had his way, he would radically "reform" all abuses connected with the negroes in the South by killing them or reducing them to subjection to the whites.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now considered indispensable as a household medicine. It cures but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, so invigorates the system and prolongs life everybody should have it. For the cure or weak stomach, &c., General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the most agreeable and healthy sait of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most agreeable of all vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruv ian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a rich and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Lonly ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Lozier, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John B. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & CO., have this day been dissolved by mutual consent, T. F. Chalfant retiring. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.

T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.

In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor.

T. F. CHALFANT.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.
C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.

This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them at

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Fig 12.

COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.

Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or pudding stuffing contrivance,—used in bathing. Apply or write. Avoid imitations. Genuine stamped "I. R. Seeley. Estab'd 1847. Chest. St., Phila., and 682 Br'dy, New York, (opp. Grand Central Hotel.) Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendance. MWF

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE
TO
Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received in the office of the County Controller until FRIDAY, July 28, 1876, at 10 o'clock, for construction of Masonry and Superstructure of a County Bridge over Low Run, near Kennedy Station, P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., in Kilbuck township; superstructure to be wrought iron low truss 95 feet clear roadway, clear span 92 feet between joints of abutments, 24 feet from center to center of chord pins, height of truss 7 feet between chord pins, to contain 6 panels, with iron floor beams. Capacity 1,600 pounds per lineal foot, exclusive of metal; weight, factor of safety five, ultimate tensile strength of material 50,000 pounds square inch, compression 10,000 pounds with Gordon's formula. Strain and section sheets to full clear roadway 16 feet. Plans and specifications for Masonry will be found in the office of the County Engineer on and after THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.

By order of County Commissioners.

J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.

To Paper Manufacturers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for supplying the State with Book and Bill Paper from the 15th day of August, 1876, to the 1st day of July, 1877. The book paper to measure 26x40 inches and to weigh 40 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, and to be sized and calendered. The bill paper to be double flat cap, to measure 17x26 inches and to weigh 28 pounds to the ream and to be tub sized.

Also paper for the use of the Legislature in the city of Harrisburg, in such quantity and at such times and places as may be ordered.

Bids will be received for each kind separately; and said proposals to be opened in the presence of the bidders, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1876.

The successful bidder will be required rigidly to conform to law, and will be further required, together with blank form of bond and article of agreement, upon application to the undersigned.

Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty and securities, as required by the acts of 16th of April, 1867, and the 24th of April, 1868.

The bonds must also contain the condition that if the paper is not delivered at the time and place ordered, or is deficient in quality, the Superintendent of Public Printing shall be at liberty to purchase in the open market and charge the amount of such purchase, together with all charges for delivery, to the contractor or contractors.

J. W. JONES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the GRADING AND MASONRY of the

Duquesne Inclined Plane

Will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 176 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, until 12 M. of TUESDAY, July 25, 1876.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Samuel Diesbery, Engineer, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.

By order of the Board,

CHAS. A. COLTON, President.
KIRK Q. BIGHAM, Secretary.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1ST, 1876

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,815 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	35,462 25
Loans, secured by Collaterals	30,367 34
Real Estate	19,604 46
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	70,049 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	3,410 13
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
THF Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
And cor. of F and Eighth St., Washington, D. C.

JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1859.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWUTH'S PATENT.

We are making STEEL CASTINGS true to pattern, sound and strong. Can be forged or welded easily as Bar Steel. Invaluable for articles requiring great strength and durability. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING COMPANY,
Twenty-six d Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 118 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

STOCK JUST A
WITH LOW
WM. SEMPL

Dress Goods.

We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods Department, which is never all

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 20, 1876.

The general condition of business among bankers underwent no variation of especial importance to-day, ease and quiet being still the most prominent characteristics. The dullness of the dog-days cannot be expected to furnish many important financial movements, and as that dullness is rather predominant in all departments of business, excepting perhaps the petroleum and wool trades, bankers do not find themselves at all pressed to meet the requirements of their customers. Discounting, checking and depositing operations are moving along in the usual rut, and Eastern exchange, while still rather easy, is about at par in transactions between the banks. Local stock transactions seem to be hopelessly lifeless, and the few spasmodic attempts that have been made to inspire activity into the real estate market have not been so successful as to encourage their continuance.

The attitude of nearly all classes is that of awaiting the increase of activity which it is hoped will come with the cool fall weather. This attitude of expectation does not seem to be contain any elements of distrust. It is pretty generally accepted as a fact that our interests here were never on a sounder basis than at present, and the only question now is, how long it will be before the revival comes. That question can only be answered by the future; but we would repeat our oft-expressed opinion that the process of recuperation must be very gradual and extend over a considerable time before it is complete. We believe that it has already commenced; and, notwithstanding the present prevalence of dullness and depression, think that we can point out evidences of its progress. But it will necessarily be a long time yet before full activity will be restored to our commercial and manufacturing interests. The process may be hastened by a proper employment of capital and enterprise in opening up new projects; and we hope to see business men on the alert for the improvement of such opportunities as may present themselves in the near future.

In this connection the following extract from the Chicago *Tribune* is not without interest to the general public:

The truth is, that, when good times come, they all steal upon us imperceptibly as sleep; and another truth is, that, though all the talk nowadays about failures, and losing the money and the depreciation of property, the people are steadily growing richer. The wealth of a nation, as David A. Wells has said in one of his reports, is like a mighty river. It flows on to the sea, gathering volume as it goes. Some greatly enlarged by freshets, nor much regarded by droughts. The great mass of the people have been steadily during the past three years, adding something to the wealth of the nation. Chicago has grown in population, houses and stores, in manufactures and business. The main obstacle now to a recognition of these facts is a sentiment. Men are on a grapevine line that will begin to speculate all do so, and when the speculation breaks down, and the few who are ruined groan, all put their hands to their eyes. It is fashionable now to talk about the hard times. In consequence, capitalists, who are the least enterprising or acute class in the community, are hoarding their money, refusing to put it into real estate at prices so low that they will lament the lost chance all the rest of their lives; it has become the fashion to discourage all forms of new enterprise, although among them are many which a bold public would nourish in which a bold public would nourish in. This out of sentiment of caution has been carried to as vicious an extent as the sentiment of centuries was carried in the years before 1873. It is time for our bankers, business men and capitalists to begin to feel, that they are not so badly hurt as they imagined, and for them to begin again to use their capital instead of hoarding it like misers or children.

—The question whether a note, made payable at the office of the party making the note, requires a presentation there before placing it in the hands of a notary was brought upon conversation with a leading bank officer to-night. Authorities and the practice of the banks here are somewhat divided on the subject, some holding that such a presentation is necessary and others the contrary. The peculiary amount involved in any dispute which is likely to arise under the differences of opinion with regard to this point, are so slight that there has not been, so far as we are informed, a case likely to any judicial settlement of the question. The inconveniences arising out of the differences in practice are such that a uniform rule ought to be adopted. The authority of the Clearing House would be sufficient to establish uniformity of practice among all the banks. We understand that the matter is to be presented to that body for its action, which will doubtless result in the permanent adoption of a fair and uniform practice in this respect.

—The list of fire insurance dividends for New York and vicinity, as given by the New York *Financial Chronicle*, makes a tolerably good showing. A summary of the figures is given as follows by a cotemporary:

One or two apparently strong companies have not yet declared, but leaving these aside, sixty-nine companies of New York and close vicinity have declared. Four of these report a less amount of profits divided for the year than for 1875, but seventeen have gained from ten per cent. to per cent. or more. The greatest increase was from ten per cent. in 1875 to thirty in 1876. Twenty-six companies paid twenty per cent. or over, and three paid thirty per cent. The resources of the companies, averaged with considerable exactness the amount of their capitals, is very nearly fifteen per cent. for each company. Generally the business has diminished somewhat this year in the extent of its operations, owing to the shrinkage of values and diminution of the supply of insurables through the country, still it has proved to be a good year for fire insurance people.

—It appears that President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has consummated arrangements with the Central and Union Pacific Railroads by which he expects to make those roads, as a great connecting link with the important route for the tran portation of the teas, silks, &c., of China and Japan to Liverpool, shipping the goods by steamer from Baltimore to that port. Mr. Garrett is such an eminently practical man that we generally take it for granted that there is some good reason for what he engages in undertakes. When the Pacific railroads were first opened there was a great rush to get all about the American transcontinental route proving the cheapest and most attractive for European communication with China and Japan, but thus far not the least approach has been made towards realizing those promises. If Mr. Garrett has renewed the efforts which the New York *Bulletin* thinks he must either have abandoned or his handle roads to make very large concession from their past and present charges or his steamships must carry the goods at very low rates.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 20, 1876.	10:30	11:30	2:30	3:00
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U. S. currency 6's	122½	122½	....	....
New 5 per cents	116½	116½	....	....
Western Union Tel	90¼	90¼	....	....
Quicksilver	24½	24½	....	....
Pacific Mail	24½	24¾	25¼	25¼
Panama	....	127	....	....
Adams Express	....	96½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	83½	....	....
American Express	....	53½	....	....
United States Ex	....	75	....	....
New York Central	....	....	....	108
Erie	....	....	....	18¾
Michigan Central	114½	114½	....	114½
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	....	93½
Cleveland & Pitts	....	90	....	....
Chicago & North'west	67½	67½	....	....
Do. preferred	85½	85½	....	....
Rock Island	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	....	....	....	30½
Do. preferred	....	....	....	39½
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	150
Ohio & Mississippi	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central	114½	114½	115	115
Harlem	....	141	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joseph	....	....	13	13½
Atlantic and Pacific, preferred	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	15	....	15
C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....

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Reading	44	44¼	....
United Cos. of N. J.	108	105	....
Phila. and Erie	10½	10¾	....
Lehigh Valley	57¾	58¾	....
Central Transportation	40¼	....	....

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Customs receipts $427,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $572,000. Clearings $28,000,000. Specie shipments $650,000 gold coin and $58,000 silver. Sterling quiet; nominally 489 for sixty days.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111¾, declined to 111¾ and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 1@1¼ per cent. Borrowing rates flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher with an active demand. Railroad bonds generally steady. State securities quiet. Stocks dull except Pacific Mail, which was weak and lower on a report from San Francisco that $800,000 of Tokio in treasr. Transactions 54,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 18,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 7,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.		Stocks.	
W. U. Telegraph	90½	Rock Island	109¼
Quicksilver	10	St. Paul	30
Do. preferred	39	Do. preferred	39½
Pacific Mail	25¼	Toledo & Wabash	7
Mariposa	3	Do. preferred	3
Do. preferred	8½	Wayne	105
Adams Express	96½	Terre Haute	3½
Wells-Fargo Ex	83½	Do. preferred	10
American Ex	53½	Chicago & Alton	104
U. S. Express	75	Do. preferred	106
New York Central	107¾	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Erie	18¾	Del. & Lacka na	101¾
Do. preferred	41	Atlantic & P. tel	29½
Harlem	139½	Missouri Pacific	65
Do. preferred	141	Atlantic & P. pref.	24
Michigan Central	115	Indiana Central	35
Panama	127	Burlington & Q	117½
Lake Shore	93½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	13½
Illinois Central	92¾	Union Pacific stock	93
Cleveland & Pitts	89	Central Pac. bonds	105½
Northwestern	67½	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	85½	Do. land grants	102¾
C. C. & I.	45	Do. sinking fund	93¾
P. C. & St. L.	24¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	10-40's, registered	112¾
5-20's, 1865	116½	10-40's, coupons	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	116½	New 5's	116¾
5-20's, 1867	118½	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	45½	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	28		

LONDON, July 20, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,312,000 the past week. The bullion gone into bank on balance to-day is £23,623. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 56⅞ per cent. Consols 96⅞. United States bonds—1865, 107¼; do 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97¼; Erie 18; do preferred 39¼.

PARIS, July 20.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 14,589,000 francs the past week. Rentes 100 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.

Business in commercial circles to-day was not materially improved from the condition of somnolence which the hot weather influences in nearly all departments. Grain was quiet and steady, while produce was dull and prices were depressed to a very low point on some fruits and vegetables that would not keep over. Groceries and provisions were steady and unchanged while other lines of trade were quiet without material alteration.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls.——; 813 Apples, bbls.——; 96 Corn, bus.——; 1,600 Cheese, lbs.——; 110 Wheat, bus.——; 360 Butter, pkgs.——; 47 Oats, bus.——; 12,479 Bacon, lbs.——; 41 Potatoes, bus.——; 1,475

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet and sluggish. What it is easy with quotations rather nominal in the absence of actual business. We quote at $1 23@1 25 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 19@1 20 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90@$1 10. Corn is firm with only a light volume of business. Receipts are light but holders are disposed to accept current prices rather than hold on in the present hot weather. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime, yellow Kansas; 56@56c for Ohio and State line do; 53@54c for high mixed; 51@53c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 53@54c for prime yellow 56@57c for mixed. Oats are coming in more freely, but prices continue about steady. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 32@33c; white do 35@36c; Western white 37@38c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is quiet but firm at 75@80c per bushel. Bolted sells at 90@$1 00 above quotations.

FLOUR—The market was easy and rather quiet under the influence of the dullness in the Western wheat markets. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 @ barrel; No. 1 amber do @ 7 25; red wheat flour $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off @ 100 lbs; David A. Wells has said in one of his reports, is like a mighty river. It flows on to the sea, gathering volume as it goes. Some greatly enlarged by freshets, nor much regarded by droughts. The great mass of the people have been steadily during the past three years, adding something to the wealth of the nation. Chicago has grown in population, houses and stores, in manufactures and business. The main obstacle now to a recognition of these facts is a sentiment. Men are on a grapevine line that will begin to speculate all do so, and when the speculation breaks down, and the few who are ruined groan, all put their hands to their eyes. It is fashionable now to talk about the hard times. In consequence, capitalists, who are the least enterprising or acute class in the community, are hoarding their money, refusing to put it into real estate at prices so low that they will lament the lost chance all the rest of their lives; it has become the fashion to discourage all forms of new enterprise, although among them are many which a bold public would nourish in. This out of sentiment of caution has been carried to as vicious an extent as the sentiment of centuries was carried in the years before 1873. It is time for our bankers, business men and capitalists to begin to feel, that they are not so badly hurt as they imagined, and for them to begin again to use their capital instead of hoarding it like misers or children.

—The question whether a note, made payable at the office of the party making the note, requires a presentation there before placing it in the hands of a notary was brought upon conversation with a leading bank officer to-night. Authorities and the practice of the banks here are somewhat divided on the subject, some holding that such a presentation is necessary and others the contrary. The peculiary amount involved in any dispute which is likely to arise under the differences of opinion with regard to this point, are so slight that there has not been, so far as we are informed, a case likely to any judicial settlement of the question. The inconveniences arising out of the differences in practice are such that a uniform rule ought to be adopted. The authority of the Clearing House would be sufficient to establish uniformity of practice among all the banks. We understand that the matter is to be presented to that body for its action, which will doubtless result in the permanent adoption of a fair and uniform practice in this respect.

—The list of fire insurance dividends for New York and vicinity, as given by the New York *Financial Chronicle*, makes a tolerably good showing. A summary of the figures is given as follows by a cotemporary:

One or two apparently strong companies have not yet declared, but leaving these aside, sixty-nine companies of New York and close vicinity have declared. Four of these report a less amount of profits divided for the year than for 1875, but seventeen have gained from ten per cent. to per cent. or more. The greatest increase was from ten per cent. in 1875 to thirty in 1876. Twenty-six companies paid twenty per cent. or over, and three paid thirty per cent. The resources of the companies, averaged with considerable exactness the amount of their capitals, is very nearly fifteen per cent. for each company. Generally the business has diminished somewhat this year in the extent of its operations, owing to the shrinkage of values and diminution of the supply of insurables through the country, still it has proved to be a good year for fire insurance people.

—It appears that President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has consummated arrangements with the Central and Union Pacific Railroads by which he expects to make those roads, as a great connecting link with the important route for the tran portation of the teas, silks, &c., of China and Japan to Liverpool, shipping the goods by steamer from Baltimore to that port. Mr. Garrett is such an eminently practical man that we generally take it for granted that there is some good reason for what he engages in undertakes. When the Pacific railroads were first opened there was a great rush to get all about the American transcontinental route proving the cheapest and most attractive for European communication with China and Japan, but thus far not the least approach has been made towards realizing those promises. If Mr. Garrett has renewed the efforts which the New York *Bulletin* thinks he must either have abandoned or his handle roads to make very large concession from their past and present charges or his steamships must carry the goods at very low rates.

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Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply is over-abundant and prices continue depressed. We quote at $1 50 @1 75 for choice; $1 00@1 50 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market is active and firm on choice table grades, and all fancy stock offering is promptly taken at rates entirely outside the quotable range of values. The amount of soup packed butter arriving in the city daily is very light, and the low-grades are quite abundant. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 18@19c; in bulk, printed 14@16c; grades nominally 10@13c.

CHEESE—The demand is somewhat restricted by the hot weather, but the receipts not being very heavy, the market is steadily held. We quote new full cream factory at 8@9c for choice; 6@7c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal in the absence of sales. We quote common to choice apples at 2 @3½c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@14c; peeled 13@16c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 13@20c. Raspberries 20@23c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@10c.

EGGS—The supply continues somewhat in excess of the demand and the market is easy. We quote strictly fresh at 14½@15c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 50@52c ₱ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active supply. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in small boxes, $1 00; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $1 75 @2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50@2 00 ₱ box; peaches $2 50@3 00 ₱ bush; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bush; blackberries 10@12c ₱ qt; huckleberries $1 25@1 50 ₱ bucket; whortleberries $1 25@1 50 ₱ bucket; peaches $2 50@3 00 ₱ box.

HONEY—Is dull and easy, with domestic ruling at 20@25c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 35@40c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The supply is liberal and the market continues easy at former quotations. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

Trade is steady with a moderate demand for consumptive requirements only. Prices are firm but wholly unchanged as follows:

BACON—The auction sales of Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 12½c.

BEEF AND CURED MEATS—Are quiet and firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured in the bulge: hams, shoulders, canvassed, were drn, being quotable at 16½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, 14@15c; uncured 13½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was easy and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 13¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cans 14c; in 3-lb cans 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 16½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c per gallon; No. 2 at 65@70c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote rendlers, city rendered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

A steady though only moderate business was done in the leading lines of the grocery trade to-day. Coffees are rather easy in sympathy with the markets at the East, while sugars continue firm and active. Prices current are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23½c	Standard A	11¾@11¾c
Choice Rio	21½c	Standard B	11¼@11¾c
Prime Rio	21½c	Do. extra C	11¼@11½c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10¼c
Java	32½c	Golden C	10¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	23½@25c	Crushed	12 c
24 grades do, 24	@25 c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk, 21	@23 c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	32 @35c	*Molasses.*	
Java, in bulk	32½c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Common	62@65c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Imperial	30c@ 90	Sugar drips	60@62c
Japan	30c@ 85	Lower grades	55@60c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Rice.*	
Kaisy	1 00	Irish soap, ₱ box	@4 25
Souchong	30c@ 75	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Spices.		Gold do	6 50
Choice Carla	6½@7½c	Kangaroo	5 50
Patna	6½@7 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ B.	5 25c
Rangoon	6½@7 c	Louisiana	6½@7 c
Starch.		Pearl	5½@6 c
Pearl	5½@6 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Corn	6½@6½c	*Soda.*	
Spices.		Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Cassia	50 c	Bi-carb, in ½ papers	7 c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	30@35 c	Star, full w'k	16@17 c
Nutmegs	85	Stearine	13½@
Pepper	19@20 c	Mould	11@12 c

FISH—The market is moderatively active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, h'f bbls	3 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Lake Trout, bbls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ lb	5½c
No. 3 medium do	10 00	Medium do do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6½c
California salmon, h'f bbls	9 00	Scaled herring	25c
No. 1 herring, ₱ lb	40 c	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	5 8 00	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40
Lake do, h'f bbls	2 25		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 10½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, do 12½c; Dates 9½@9¾c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c. do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, new, $4 50@5 00 ₱ box. Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, ₱ dozen, 90c@$1 25; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 70; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

July 20.—The petroleum market was steady with some indications of strength to-day, and crude advanced ⅝@1¼c, while refined was correspondingly firm at former quotations.

CRUDE—The market has ruled strong throughout the day with a slight advance, opening at $2 23½ bid and $2 23¾ asked, it has strengthened up to $2 24¼ with $2 25 asked and the latter price bid for certificates dated Monday. Shipment does not advance with certificates, $2 19 being now offered and $2 41¼ asked, with a moderate demand. Union sold 2½c below Conduit and United.

REFINED—The market was firmer to-day under the improved tone of the crude markets at the points of production. There was no quotable advance as compared with yesterday, but values were generally rather more firmly held. The demand from the seaboard on a fair basis is not very heavy, but the export account on former continues moderate. We quote standard white at 19½@19¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 19¾@20c in car lots, free on board at refinery; 20c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 17@17½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 18¾@19c for spot. Baltimore is quoted at 19¾@19¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is quoted at 19¾@20c for spot, 19¾@20c for prompt. Boston is quoted at 19¾@19¾c for spot. Buffalo is quoted at 19¾@20c for prompt. Chicago is quoted at 19¾@20c for spot. Baltimore is quoted at 19¾@20c for prompt. Richmond delivery is quoted at 19¾@20

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., HOOD'S FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 20, 1876.

WND.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29 884	83	70.5	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.778	94	45	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.902	73	85	S.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.855 Highest thermom....97
Mean thermom.... 80.7 Lowest thermom....71
Rainfall.....

Died From Overheating.

Martin Kamanska, employed at the mill of *Graff, Bennett & Co.*, on the South Side, was over come by heat and died yesterday. He resided on Fifteenth street, in the Twenty-ninth ward. Dr. Ingals attended him, and gave a certificate, so that there was no necessity of an inquest.

Whisky Takes Another.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Thomas Feile, who died suddenly near the corner of James street and First, Third ward, Allegheny. Dr. Hamilton had been called in, but the man lived only a few minutes after he arrived. He had been drinking freely, and the jury were of the opinion that this caused his death.

Death From Excessive Heat.

Joseph Hartman, a German gardener living in Chartiers township, about a mile up the creek, while working on his grounds Wednesday afternoon was overcome by the heat. He was taken under a shade tree by several workmen, where cool applications were made, and was subsequently carried to the house, where he died about ten o'clock the same night.

Oil Tanks Struck by Lightning.

A dispatch was received in this city, last evening, as follows:

"About four o'clock, two tanks in the Union line, at Dilk's station, in Butler county, were struck by lightning and will probably be a total loss. They contained about 22,000 barrels each. Two other tanks, in close proximity, are thought to be in great danger."

The Reform School Managers.

The Governor has appointed the following gentlemen members of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, in conformity with the act of Assembly of last winter:

Thomas J. Bigham, John E. Parke, Josiah King, Christian Yeager, David M. Martin, Peter Zorn, Henry Irwin, Wm. Ihlstine, Thomas Wightman, L. L. Hartman, John J. Gillespie, John Pallips, George H. Anderson, Josiah Cohen, R. V. Johnston, (Cannonsburg), and Henry Warner. These appointments were made last Saturday, but as the Governor went immediately after to spend a couple of weeks at Bedford, no commissions have yet been issued. Eight other managers are to be appointed next winter, subject to the approval of the Senate.

Progress of the B. and N. H. Railroad

SMITH HOUSE, CONNELLSVILLE, PA., July 20, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some three months or more ago, the contract for grading the B. and N. H. Railroad from New Haven to Vance's Mills—some ten miles or more—was let to John Wilhelm & Co. Your correspondent has just returned from a trip over this line, and it is surprising to see the amount of work done in this time. The road way is almost graded for about two miles from New Haven, and the Summit cut, I should think, is almost half out. I understand from one of the contractors that it is their intention to increase their force in a few days and commence on some of the heavier work between the Summit Cut and Vance's Mills. This will certainly be good news to some of our laboring men that are out of employment, as they will require quite a number of them.

The weather here has been fearfully hot. I have heard of several horses that have fallen with the heat while working in the harvest field. Farmers say that it is by far the warmest weather they have had in this part of the country. The corn and oats crop through this section will be heavy. The blackberry crop is good, and nearly every place I have stopped I have been feasted on blackberries and cream. MAX.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Meeting of the Committee—Preparations for the Division Continue.

The High School Committee met last evening Mr. Harper in the Chair. The business was to take steps of preparation for the removal of the Commercial Department of the High School to the Miller street building.

Mr. Nobbs reported that after examination he believed that the cost of putting the Miller street buildings in repair would be about $1,350. After some discussion Mr. Nobbs was authorized to prepare plans and specifications for alterations and improvements and to procure bids for the work.

A brief informal talk was had as to the necessity of the removal and this brought from Mr. Nobbs the statement that $2,500 at the outside, would put up a suitable janitor's dwelling at the High school in case it was found desirable to use the rooms in the building now occupied by the Janitor. It was also stated that but three rooms would be gained by the removal of the janitor, and that these were inadequate.

Adjourned.

THE PRIZE ENVELOPE MAN.

His Dupes Testify and He is Held for Trial.

George Lewis, the young man arrested on Wednesday, on a charge of violating the section of the penal code relating to lotteries, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor McCarthy. John Coyle and John O'Malley, Esq'rs., appeared for the defendant. Mr. John Wackley, of Butcher's run, testified that the defendant came to his house and induced him to take three draws from a lot of envelopes, for twenty-five cents. The envelopes contained cards on which names and values of articles of merchandise were written. These, the defendant said, would be shipped immediately from Cincinnati by the firm of L. D. Sykes & Co., whom the defendant claimed to represent. It was necessary, however, for Mr. Wackley, who had drawn an overcoat valued at $45, a dress coat worth $5 and twenty yards of carpet marked at $25, to pay one dollar on each article, as well as twenty-five cents on each, the latter to pay expressage. Although he admitted that he had doubts, Wackley paid these sums, amounting in all to $4. Notwithstanding the ten days have not yet expired, Mr. Wackley believes the man to be a swindler and discovering him on the street notified the officers and had him arrested. Several women from the neighborhood of Sharpsburg and Butcher's run, gave similar testimony and the Mayor committed Lewis to jail in default of $1,000 bail to await trial.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

General Order from Commander Hartranft.

His Excellency, Governor Hartranft, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued the following order, under date of the 10th instant:

General Orders No. 1.—The unanimity of my comrades of the National Encampment, recently held at Philadelphia, having designated me a second time for the honorable and responsible trust of Commander-in-Chief, I hereby assume its duties, with renewed assurance of my determination to perform them with fidelity and for the promotion of the best interests of our beloved order; and with heartfelt acknowledgements for the courtesy and good will that prompted the action of the Encampment.

The unanimity and generosity with which the command of the Grand Army was again conferred upon me, will constrain me to the utmost exertion and vigilence in the advancement of its worthy objects, and in pledging my best efforts in this behalf I feel confident I will have the hearty and constant co-operation of all comrades who are concerned in the welfare, honor and integrity of our order.

The Grand Army to-day is confessedly established upon broader and more durable foundations than at any period of its history; and earnest, persistent and united work during the ensuing year will insure such stability, dignity and character to our organization as will command not only the support of the veteran soldiers of the country, but the respect and confidence of all good citizens.

Moved, then, by the recollections that come crowding up from the past, spurred to action by an ever-recurring sense of the grave duties the present imposes upon us, and encouraged by the hope that our example may become an incentive to others in the future, let us be true to the principles of the Grand Army: Fraternity, charity and loyalty, and see that in our daily life we do naught to forfeit the esteem of our countrymen, or our proud title of American soldiers.

The official staff will be announced in future orders.

"Art Imitating Nature."

A coating of diamonds on a pure crystal surface—these are Parisian Diamonds. Their luster is perpetual. For sale only at Richard Humphrey's jewelry store, 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, New York. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for illustrated price list. 1-7 I have no agents. MWF

MR. ED. ARMSTRONG, of Allegheny, a member of the firm of *Armstrong & Hutchinson*, has just returned from Europe.

THE GREAT PIPE LINE SCHEME.

Operations of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company—The Work to be Constructed, and Operations Begun.

For several years past, the project of constructing a pipe line from the oil regions to the Atlantic seaboard, has engaged the attention of capitalists, and charters have been obtained from the Legislature of this State with that object in view. Among the companies organized was the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, which has a very broad and very liberal charter. Since its organization, it has absorbed the franchises of several other pipe line companies, one of which was chartered in the State of Maryland. As Baltimore is an objective point, it became necessary to secure the right of way through Maryland, which is obtained by means of the charter above referred to. Mr. Henry Harty, a gentleman well-known to the merchants of Pittsburgh, having been engaged in business here some twelve years ago, is now at the head of the parent company, and it is stated that the work of constructing the line has been begun in earnest. There are some who express doubts that the line will ever be built, mainly because of the serious opposition which will be encountered from the railroad, and other rival interests; but it must be borne in mind that numerous pipe lines have been constructed in this State, despite the railroads, and notably the line of the Columbia Oil Company, in this city, which, With an ample charter already in their hands, what is to prevent the Pennsylvania Transportation Company from putting through their line to Baltimore and Philadelphia, if they have a mind to do so? The effect which this enterprise, if successfully carried out, would have on the refining interests, would be most disastrous. As crude oil only could be forced through the line, it follows that the refining business of the oil regions, of Cleveland and of Pittsburgh, would be literally wiped out—except, perhaps, to the extent necessary to supply the local demand. It follows, also, that other manufacturing interests dependant upon the refining business, would be correspondingly affected. The freight discriminations have so seriously crippled the refining business here, that it has already become enormously curtailed; but other points have profited by our misfortune in this respect. With all the crude carried to the seaboard by pipe, the question of railway discrimination would cease to trouble refiners, here and elsewhere, so far as refined oil is concerned.

The following, in regard to the operations and purposes of this company, is from the Boston *Traveller*, and will be read with interest by all engaged in the oil business:

The Pennsylvania Transportation Company, of which Mr. Henry Harly is President, has been chartered by the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of transporting oil from the oil regions to the principal Atlantic seaboard cities. The plan proposed is to run the oil through a four-inch pipe laid on the surface, the force to power will be nine hundred pounds to the square inch: there are to be stations at distances of fifteen miles, at each of which an engine of a hundred horse power will be erected to work a pump to continue the flow from point to point. The company having decided upon the construction of the work, the President sought the services of General Herman Haupt, of Hoosac Tunnel fame, and who, during the war, was Chief of the Bureau of Military Railroads, and a hydrographical engineer of great skill and experience. He pronounced the scheme, after a thorough examination, to be entirely practicable, and he is now acting a engineer-in-chief.

In view of the enormous product of oil in this country—thirty thousand barrels per day—and the rapidly increasing holds among the leading articles of export, coupled with the exorbitant charges for railroad carriage from the wells to the seaboard, by the completion of the enterprise and its successful operation, a complete revolution will be accomplished in the handling of this article.

As a proof of how valuable this traffic has been to the several railroads over which the oil has been borne, it is only necessary to say that up to the present time the railroad companies grasped SIXTY-NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The minimum cost of transporting oil by rail is fifty cents per barrel, and the minimum cost by the pipe process is sixteen cents. The average charge by rail is one dollar and a quarter.

The estimated cost of the entire work, including fixtures, etc., is one and a quarter million of dollars, and considering the difference in cost between this method and that by rail, upon the hypothesis that the company will transport at least sixty-five cents a barrel on rail rates, it will readily be seen that with all the expenses of operating, the first year's earnings will pay the first cost of the work.

The Pennsylvania Company is the parent company, but there is also the Baltimore Transportation Company, chartered by the State of Maryland, and some five other companies are expecting to unite. The first objective point or terminus will be Baltimore, as being the most feasible and direct route to the ocean, upon which other termini will be established, in Philadelphia, New York, etc.

The pipes being laid on the surface and there being no obstruction in the way of forcing the oil to any height, the line will literally be an air line, and the distance from the oil regions to Baltimore is three hundred miles.

The oil will be distributed from the pipes into immense reservoirs with refining establishments adjacent. Of course the whole refining system will oppose it, for it is taking from them a traffic from the very nature of which there could be no competition, like the advantage to the oil producers, who will have the entire control, will be immense, and the advantages which will accrue from such facilites to this important branch of our export commerce will be incalculable.

The feasibility of this enterprise, so far as the passage of the oil through pipes is concerned, has been fully established by the present system in operation in the oil regions, where the aggregate length of the pipes conveying the oil from the several wells to the reservoirs is nearly two hundred and fifty miles.

A SENSATION.

Alleged Attempted Infanticide—Charge of Adultery.

Mount Washington, in the Thirty-second ward, is in a state of excitement, occasioned by an alleged attempted infanticide and the consequent discovery, as is alleged, of adulterous practices, which has resulted in the commitment in the county jail of a citizen and head of a family. Late on Wednesday night some members of the family of a Mr. Watt heard the cries of an infant in the neighborhood, and investigation being made, the little being was found in an outhouse and rescued alive. It was found to be very young born, and not long afterwards a widow woman living in the vicinity owned the maternity and the child was placed in her charge. She denied intention of doing away with the infant, but reasonable suspicions abroad in the neighborhood for some time, and the entrance of the new comer into the world was not a surprise. The question of the gossips was as to the paternity.

Yesterday Mr. John Pare, father of the widow, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made information charging George Joyce with adultery, the prosecutor alleging that he (Joyce) was the father of the child referred to. Joyce was arrested, and, in default of bail, was committed to jail for a hearing. The defendant, it is said, has an interesting family. He is a watchman at the Dollar Savings Bank.

SEVERE STORM.

Freaks of the Lightning and Doings of the Flood.

Shortly before five o'clock last evening a severe rain storm passed over the city, lasting about fifteen minutes. The rain fell in torrents and at times was accompanied by vivid lightning. Damages by the flood and by the electricity are reported from several quarters.

A dwelling on Webster avenue, near Roberts street, occupied by the family of a Mr. Murphy, was struck by lightning, the electricity coursing down the chimney, tearing out a part of the roof and damaging the furniture in the house somewhat.

A house situated on the Ohio river bank, below Manchester, was also struck, but the extent of the damage we have not learned.

On Marion street, this city a tree was broken off about the center.

The flood did considerable damage in the low places in the city, washing out from the hill boulders and earth, and filling numerous places so much as to make them almost impassable. On Fulton street, foot of Center avenue, the street pavement was washed out for yards, boulders being sent down the hill and great holes being excavated. Basements of houses in low places were flooded out, and considerable inconvenience experienced.

When to Take Game.

The Sportmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania have issued a card embodying the main points in the new game and fish law passed last winter. Squirrels may now be hunted from 1st day of July to the 1st of January—which adds one month and August to the season. Rabbits from October 15th to December 15th, formerly October 1st to February 1st. Grass plover August 15th to January 1st, formerly from August 1st to January 1st. Woodcock from July 4th to January 1st, remaining unchanged. Quail or partridge October 15th to December 15th, formerly from November 1st to January 1st. The trout season runs from April 1st to August 15th.

Boys should remember that a fine of five dollars can be imposed for every insectivorous bird shot.

Sun Struck.

George Siegrist, a middle aged man, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon was prostrated by the heat at Fiftieth and Butler streets. He was attended by Dr. Allinger and at last accounts it wrs feared that he could not recover. He is lying at the Forty-fourth street station house.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE song of the season: "Ninety and Nine"—in the shade.

ANOTHER scorcher yesterday—thermometer still hugging the nineties.

MR. B. L. WOOD, Jr., has started on a summer trip to Watkins' Glen, Saratoga and other places.

JOHN MITCHELL was over come by heat, externally and internally, on Wylie avenue yesterday. He is not in a dangerous condition.

AN attempt was made to rob Retter's bakery, on Ohio street, Allegheny, on Wednesday night, but the thives were scared away.

DR. O. W. SADLER and wife have gone to Lake Chautauqua for a week's recreation. The Doctor will return on Wednesday of next week.

THE lady in whose house J. Workman Craft has his room, denies that he has suffered from destitution. She says he is being well cared for.

SARAH MCLEAS, residing in a tenement off Water street, above Smithfield, died suddenly on Wednesday night, of general debility—so the Coroner's jury found.

HIRAM CURTIS was drowned at Freedom, on Tuesday evening, while swimming in the Ohio river. He was thrown off his feet by a strong current, and not being an expert swimmer was drowned.

ABOUT a week ago Clara Hunt, a young woman residing on Benton alley, Allegheny, was prostrated by the heat. Wednesday night she died. Having been attended by Dr. Mowry, no inquest will be held.

THE committee appointed to visit Washington, in the interests of the Youghiogheny improvement, abandoned their visit yesterday, pursuant to a telegram from Washington, that it was too late to accomplish any good.

THE public sale of the old Chess homestead on Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, took place yesterday. The homestead was purchased by the heirs, and the three lots adjoining were sold at an average of $2,000 each.

AN average of about four cars per day, of fruits and vegetables, arrive in this city, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through the Adams Express Company. Water melons, tomatoes, berries, etc., form large items in these receipts.

WM. B. EUTES has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The prosecutor is James Ferris, who alleges that as agent he collected and embezzled $26 60 belonging to the Crescent Cornet Band. Alderman McMasters held the defendant to bail.

THE telegraph office in the Union Depot is to be removed. All the railroad wires are to be connected with Depot Master Butler's office, at the upper end of the platform, while the Western Union will have sole charge of the office in the main building.

YESTERDAY morning a slight fire occurred in the roof of the old boarding house at Negley's Run, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, where the workmen formerly employed on the pumping foundations for the new water works, lodged. But little damage was done.

THE German Lutheran church congregation, now erecting a magnificent new edifice on the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, are to hold a grand picnic at Friendship Grove on Wednesday next. It is reported that over nine hundred tickets have already been sold.

THIRTY boys and girls, from the Soldiers' Orphan School at Phillipsburg, left for their homes, by the Allegheny Valley road, yesterday afternoon. To-day some sixty, from the same school, will go by the Pennsylvania road, to enjoy their summer vacation at their respective homes.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Jackson & McGwen, book and job printers, 52½ Fifth avenue, for copies of their new calendar for the year ending June 30, 1877. This form of calendar is very useful in the counting room, and the present issue is gotten up in the best style of the typographic art.

JOHN NOBLE, of Mount Oliver, was thrown from a buggy, and sustained a fracture of the left thigh, on Monday afternoon, while "racing" on Brownsville avenue with George Shafer. Mr. Shafler's horse crowded Mr. Noble's animal, and in the collision Mr. Noble was thrown out and injured as stated.

AUGUST ROGGY, driver for Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., of Homewood, was thrown from his carriage, near Point Breeze Hotel, on Wednesday evening, and sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade. He was hauling a load of wood, and the breaking of a portion of the harness caused the horse to run away.

THE large window of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the Fifth avenue side, which has been permitted to remain in an unfinished state for several months, is being erected, is to be finished at once. The stained glass has been prepared by Messrs. Carter Bros., of the South Side, but has never been put in place, although finished for the last two years.

THE Assistant Engineers of the Water Department, Messrs. Schenneller and Davis, are now engaged at work upon the tracings for the smoke stack or chimney at the new water works at Negley's Run. It is to be of brick, one hundred and forty-five feet in height, with flues seven feet two inches in diameter. The specifications have been prepared, and at the next meeting of the committee it is proposed to award the contract for its construction.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Sloss township, was lodged in jail yesterday, for disorderly conduct—the object being to have her sent to Dixmont. She has been insane for over a year past, and has been wandering about the country day and night. Her husband had $2,500 on deposit with Brady & Co. bankers, before their failure, and the loss of this money and anxiety is said to have died in Dixmont. The death of the husband is supposed to have been the cause of the wife's derangement.

THE state has about four hundred emigrants, recently arrived in this city, were packed into cars on the Pan Handle and Fort Wayne roads, like so hogs or sheep, is emphatically denied. Well here are the emigrants, all told. Of these, 170 went west by the Fort Wayne road, and 138 by the Pan Handle. There were five passenger cars, and the statement is fully established by the present system in operation in the oil regions, where the aggregate length of the pipes conveying the oil from the several wells to the reservoirs is nearly two hundred and fifty miles.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Union Veterans to the Soldiers and Sailors—A Mass Convention at Indianapolis.

The following circular—for the whole list of signatures we have not room—is addressed to the soldiers and sailors who served the Union in the late war:

HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
Fifth Avenue Hotel,
NEW YORK CITY, July 17, 1876.

To the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late war:

COMRADES—The undersigned, a committee appointed by your grand National Convention, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 17th and 18th, 1872, hereby invite you to meet in mass convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday, the 20th day of September, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., to express your sentiments in favor of the principles for which you contended on flood and field, which to indorse the standard bearers of the party which sustained the Union and your efforts to preserve it while endangered by domestic foes.

In the war against the rebellion you offered your services and perilled your lives to maintain and perpetuate the Union established by our fathers. Returning to your homes, after your great victory over its foes, you resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life, but as good citizens of the Republic which your valor had preserved, you lost none of the inspirations of national honor and patriotism, and abated nothing from your purpose to perpetuate the principles for which you had been contending.

Since the war you have met at the ballot-box the same political organization which used its influence against you while fighting in the field—the party, many of whose leaders boasted in Congress, even while the war was in progress, that they had "never voted a dollar or a man to carry on this unholy war"—the party which, in 1864, in National Convention, adopted the resolution declaring your efforts in the field a failure, and demanding a cessation of hostilities.

It is the old fight again; the same party and the same men are arrayed against you. Upon the issue of the contest depends the question whether history shall vindicate you or your opponents—whether you or they were fighting on the right side.

The Democratic party we are at this time as ever true to their sentiments, and they have presented two candidates who had little sympathy for you or your cause. That party will succeed, its success depends on the votes of the men whom you conquered in the field, and, if successful, it will be dominated over and led by the same political element. Crippled Union soldiers will be removed from public offices, as they have been, and their places filled by Confederates.

At such a time, and in such a contest, the Union veterans must act together once more. Let us then come together at Indianapolis, not as partisans, but as patriots who have once carried their flag in safety for their country, and who are ready to be its defenders in peace as they were in war.

The committee desires to organize companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and corps of Boys in Blue, with uniforms of their own choosing, and when finished will ask Congress in the shape of an appropriation to the Secretary, with whom all persons who approve this call are invited to correspond.

Fraternally yours, JOHN A. DIX, *Chairman.*

JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chairman Executive Committee.*

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, *Secretary, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city.*

DRAKE, DEKAY, *Recording Secretary.*

STATE NEWS.

The Crawford county fair will be held in Conneautville during the first week in October.

Mr. Richard W. Dalrymple fell down stairs at Warren, on the 15th inst., and was instantly killed.

At Warren, on the 15th inst., a man named David Cunningham was drowned while bathing.

James Arnold, of Morgan township, Greene county, was struck by lightning and killed last week.

A little son of Albert Rockwell, of Warren, was run over by a car on the 17th inst., and crushed to death.

Mrs. John Kautz, of Lancaster, is the latest victim of the lamp. She attempted to fill the lamp while burning, with the usual result.

Nathan Haines, an old resident of Little Brittain, Lancaster county, was fatally injured a few days ago by a barn door falling upon him.

The *Volunteer* says the yield of grain in Cumberland county is poor—not half a crop. Franklin county has a bountiful harvest, and farmers are happy.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the curculio in almost every other locality, the vicinity of Boyertown will produce an immense crop of plums and prunes this year.

Two brothers, Smith by name, aged nine and eleven years respectively, are in custody at Reading, having confessed that they set fire to the Lancaster bridge, recently destroyed.

The price of admission to the Berks County Agricultural Fair, this fall, is to be fifteen cents for single adult tickets, and ten cents each for children's tickets, for which reason the fair will be liberally patronized.

A few days ago a Williamsburg, Blair county, child drank a small quantity of jelly that was boiling hot. The innocent is but fourteen months old, and the doctor who was called in says there is a chance that it may survive.

Says the Washington *Reporter*: Our farmers are about finishing one of the best wheat harvests grown in Washington county for many years. Oats will soon ripen, and corn is very promising. The late rains have shot vegetation ahead at a rapid rate.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: Many apple trees in this section are being stricken with a blight similar to that which affected the pear trees a few years since. The blight strikes the end of the outer limbs withering the leaves as if scorched by fire. How it will affect the growing fruit remains to be seen.

Ground has been broken in Capitol Park, Harrisburg, for the purpose of erecting two public fountains. One of the fountains will be placed in the circle between the office of Internal Affairs and the Mexican monument, and the other in the circle on the east front of the Treasury Department.

Jacob Zipler, or Upper Bern township, Berks county, although in the ninetieth year of his age is one of the most active persons in the northern end of the county. He assisted on the farm during hay making and harvest, and was also a wide a swath of grass as any of his associates.

William H. Wells, a printer well-known in this city, died at the residence of his father, in Waynesburg, on the 17th. He served during the war, first in a Missouri regiment, then as a Captain in Colonel Dick Coulter's Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, and as a volunteer in Farragut's fleet at the taking of Fort Morgan, in Mobile bay. His age was forty-three years.

While Mr. O. Adam and family were engaged in the harvest field, near Windsor Castle, on Friday, a two year old child, which was left alone at the house, wandered about the yard, got into a trough of spring water, and was drowned. As its parents came home, on looking for their child they found it a corpse in the trough of water.

The Conneautville *Courier* is responsible for this: Whisky, doctored with croton oil, and cigars heavily loaded with powder, were the refreshments liberally furnished to a "boring" party up at a happy bridegroom, not a thousand miles from this place, one night last week. The serenaders partook freely of the beverage, but only one of them had time to light his cigar, and he was a fellow who didn't drink.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says: The mullein is now in blossom, and we recommend all persons afflicted with piles to gather the flowers. We know of several cases which were cured by the following simple recipe: Take a handful of flowers and steep in a pint of boiling water, and drink a glassful three or four times a day. Ointment can of course also be used at the same time, if deemed necessary.

On the property of Jacob R. Hagy, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on Thursday afternoon last, a young man named John Burk was killed by lightning, two others were badly stunned, and a horse was killed. The bolt struck a large tree at the spot where the three men were at work, and passed down to the ground, entering the body of the unfortunate Burk at his head and passing out at his feet, tearing off his shoes.

The committee to make arrangements for the meeting of the State Camp of Junior Sons of America, at Reading, in August next, have nearly completed their work. The State Camp will meet at the Grand Opera House on the 8th, 9th and 10th of August. On the 9th there will be a grand parade of the order and a reunion of all the camps and commanderies at Lauer's Park. The demonstration will be one of the largest every held in this State.

The Washington *Reporter* says: The cremation furnace of Dr. LeMoyne will soon be a fixed fact. Workmen are now engaged digging the foundations and making stones for the walls. The furnace is located near the top of Gallows Hill, a little out of the view of the town. We understand that an offer has been made furnishing a subject for cremation. The offer come from one of the Eastern States.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of fifteen persons—five men and ten women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Michael Cook, 80; John Daly, 80; George Dougherty, 80; Joseph B. Yerkes, 80; Mary Rothra, 81; Henry Dewees, 82; Mary S. Venible, 83; Maria R. Jones, 84; Mary Lochland, 84; Hannah Risley, 84; Elizabeth Hauptman, 85; Eleanor Borger, 86; Jane Harris, 87; Phebe Helveston, 88, and Catharine Heston, 98.

A good beginning. The export of manufactured cotton from the United States has doubled in the fiscal year just closed, over the previous year, reaching in value some $6,000,000.

APOLLO, PA.

Wiping Out the Traces of the Great Fire—Handsome Building Improvements—Accident—Stabbing Affray—The Crops—Political—The People Aroused—Hayes and Wheeler Popular Candidates.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

APOLLO, PA., July 19, 1876.

Spending a few days along the beautiful valley of the Kiskiminetas, I have thought that what has been noticed in connection with the enterprise of the people might prove interesting to your readers. Since the disastrous fire that visited this enterprising town some months ago, which was noticed in full by the COMMERCIAL at the time, the largest sufferers by the misfortune have been gathering together their means saved from the disaster, and preparing for a new start in business life. The loss of several of the leading business men was very heavy, yet they were not disheartened but rather seem nerved to an extra effort to continue the progressive steps for which they had become so well noted, and to place Apollo at the head of the line of enterprising towns of Western Pennsylvania.

Business here, considering the hard times complained of elsewhere, is rather encouraging, and when the rolling mill starts up, which is sure to occur in the near future, trade will of course increase. The mill has been idle for some time, owing to financial difficulties in which the old firm (Rogers & Burchfield) became involved. The trouble is settled and the firm has dissolved partnership. It is understood that the cause of delay in starting the mill is owing to a contest between Messrs. Rogers and Burchfield as to which of the two shall secure control of the mill. This question will soon be determined, however, and the works started up. The mill property is well located, has all the modern improvements in the way of machinery, &c., and is surrounded by many natural advantages by which the cost of manufacture is much lessened. Among these advantages is the certainty of procuring sufficient natural gas to take the place of coal as fuel, a well having been bored to the depth of a few feet from the point at which gas was reached at the town of Leechburg, about five miles below this point, and where is located another rolling mill which, previous to the time work stopped, had been under the control of the same management and firm as the works here, and which also will, in all probability, soon be running again. The escaping gas from the well at Leechburg has been ignited, is burning continually, and furnishes a brilliant light all over the town during the night.

A large, and what will be a fine looking building when completed, is in course of erection in Apollo, to be occupied for banking purposes, and when finished will add much to the appearance of the place. The work on the foundation of another large edifice will be commenced in a few days. This enterprise is under the control of the Apollo Building Association, and the building is to be a large and attractive one, the upper story of which will be set apart as a hall suited for the uses of the fellows of the borough. Colonel D. D. Lloyd, one of the enterprising merchants of the place, whose store house and contents were swept away by the fire mentioned, has purchased a new site and will soon erect a large store house and dwelling thereon.

A very painful and dangerous injury befell Mr. W. C. McClellan, one of the contractors for the erection of the new bank building, who, in performing some work about the building, strained himself internally to such an extent as to place his life in jeopardy, but the physicians have strong hopes of his recovery. Mr. McClellan is one of the leading and enterprising citizens of the town, and all hope for a speedy return of his health.

The crops in the farming district surrounding this place promise to be exceedingly good, and the season has been one particularly adapted to the interests of farmers. The yet growing and unripened portion of the oats and buckwheat are looking fine, and the prospect seems to be none other than that which greatly pleases tillers of the soil.

A shocking affray occurred near Northwest Station, a few miles above here, on Monday last, the party injured being Ed. Alcock, an employee in the lumber business of Messrs. Pittsburg, and the person doing the stabbing being P. L. Hall, at present a resident near the place where the difficulty occurred, but who formerly resided in Tionesta, Forest county, Pennsylvania. Alcock was on a visit to friends residing in the neighborhood of Northwest Station, and on Monday last met Hall at the house of one of the neighbors. The men were strangers to each other, never having met before. A political discussion arose between them, resulting in a war of words, but they were restrained from coming to blows by parties present at the time. Both departed in different directions, but Alcock, it is alleged, met with another point in the neighborhood, renewed the matter that brought about the dis agreement, and, coming to blows, Hall drew a knife and stabbed Alcock in the right arm, inflicting a very severe and painful wound. Alcock was taken to the home of his friends, and Hall surrendered himself to the civil authorities.

The Apollo *Lacon*, a weekly paper, edited and published by Mr. W. E. Melhorn, is one of the enterprises of the place, and has a handsome appearance. Mr. Melhorn was formerly a Pittsburgh typo, being the son of Rev. Mr. Melhorn, of the South Side.

Politics in matters in this section meet with close attention by the people. Hayes and Wheeler seem to stand well in the opinion of all, and the Republican standard bearers are enthusiastically supported even thus early in the great conflict that will be decided in November next, and there can be no doubt, from the expressions of the people in this end of the county, that old Armstrong will largely increase the handsome majority given in the last election for our honored Governor Hartranft, who, by the way, has a warm place in the hearts of the people here. BEN.

G. A. R.

Governor Hartranft as Commander-in-Chief.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, 920 Walnut street, Philadelphia, July 10, 1876.—*General Orders*, No. 1.—The partiality of my comrades of the National Encampment, recently held in Philadelphia, having designated me a second time for the honorable and responsible trust of Commander-in-Chief, I hereby assume its duties, with renewed assurance of my determination to perform them with fidelity and for the promotion of the best interests of our beloved order, and with heartfelt acknowledgments for the courtesy and good will that prompted the action of the Encampment.

The unanimity and generosity with which the command of the Grand Army was again conferred upon me, will constrain me to the utmost exertion and vigilance in the advancement of its worthy objects, and in pledging my best efforts in this behalf I feel confident I will have the hearty and constant co-operation of all comrades who are concerned in the welfare, honor and integrity of our order.

The Grand Army to-day is confessedly established upon broader and more durable foundations than at any period of its history; and earnest, persistent and united work during the ensuing year will insure such stability, dignity and character to our organization as will command not only the support of the veteran soldiers of the country, but the respect and confidence of all good citizens.

Moved, then, by the recollections that come crowding up from the past, spurred to action by an ever-recurring sense of the grave duties the present imposes upon us, and encouraged by the hope that our example may become an incentive to others in the future, let us be true to the principles of the Grand Army: Fraternity, charity and loyalty, and see that in our daily life we do naught to forfeit the esteem of our countrymen, or our proud title of American soldiers.

The official staff will be announced in future orders.

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MARQUETTE, MICH.

The Weather—Sitting by a Hot Stove in Mid-July—Great Depression of Business—Cheap Lake Freights—Revolution in Lake Carrying Trade—Sorrow at the Death of Samuel McKee, Esq.—Political Notes, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, July 15, 1876.

Why swelter in the sun and pant for breath during the night, with the mercury 100 degrees above, when more genial climes and bracing temperature are so accessible to suffering humanity?

Last night on Lake Superior I sat by a hot coal stove, and when I retired to my bed, I put on a flannel shirt and slept under two heavy blankets, and cold at that. There have been a few very hot days, but the nights are cool. I spent four days at Sault Ste. Marie and found the weather quite pleasant.

The panic has had a terrible effect on the commerce of the lakes, and vessel stock is about the most unprofitable a man can possibly own. In 1872 and 1873 freight on ore from here to Cleveland rated at $3 50 per ton on contract, and some paid as much as $7 00 per ton in the fall; now they are glad to realize $1 40 per ton, and other freights in proportion.

Marquette is not like its former self, and I fail to see that sprightly activity on the streets and docks which I saw during better times. Still, being a great believer in the future of Marquette, and its enterprising business men, I expect to see a change for the better here soon.

The town wears a gloom in consequence of the loss of one of its oldest and most respected citizens, Judge Edwards, who perished in the ill-fated propeller St. Clair, which was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The origin of the fire is a great mystery, and the investigation by the Board of Inspectors throws no light on it. The destruction of this vessel with the loss of lives will seriously injure the passenger trade on the lake steamers.

The iron men here are all busy in doing honor to J. Lowthian Bell, the great English iron manufacturer, who is at present on a visit here, inspecting the iron mines. He is said to be the most extensive iron manufacturer in England. He is a plain, business-like looking man, and English all over. He is in company with some of the most prominent citizens of Marquette he has just started to see the Pictured Rocks.

The carriers of the lakes are undergoing a revolution, and instead of sailing vessels of 400 and 500 tons burthen, you now see them of 1,000 and 1,200 tons; and even the winds are too slow as a propelling power so the carrying is mostly done by a steam barge carrying 1,000 tons, and towing one or two consorts of equal capacity. As these barges have immense power, they can easily pick up sailing vessels going through the "Soo" river and tow them from lake to lake, and have thus well nigh converted